

WHOLE FIRST LINE
OF DEFENSE TAKEN
IN BRITISH DRIVE

Germans Are Forced From
Positions Along Front
of Eight Miles.

CONTALMAISON CAPTURED
AFTER BITTER STRUGGLE

Haig's Men Take More Than
7,500 Prisoners and
Many Guns.

TEUTONS THROWN BACK IN EAST

Berlin Admits That Russians Are
Battling Far Toward
Kovel.

British Gains Cover
Front of Eight Miles

The British gains in the battle of the Somme cover a front of nearly eight miles and include the entire German first system of defense. This advance includes a number of small towns and villages and positions which are considered of great strategic importance. The British advance extended into the German positions to a depth of 2,000 to 4,000 yards.

At the same time the French army, under General Foch, has moved up in the southern section of the Somme, until it now holds the dominating hills around Peronne.

The British have retaken Contalmaison, and are again in control of nearly the entire extent of Trones wood and Mametz woods. There has been desperate fighting in both of these sectors for several days past.

In the Verdun sector, the Germans have succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Damloup battery and in the French line in the Fumin wood on the right bank of the Meuse. At other points the Germans are carrying out a strong offensive.

LONDON, July 11.—The capture of the whole of the Germans' first system of defense on a front of 11,000 yards (nearly eight miles), after ten days and nights of continuous fighting, is announced in the official report from British headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 7,500. The text reads:

"After ten days and nights of continuous fighting, our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defense on a front of 11,000 yards.

"The system of defense consisted of numerous and continuous lines of fire trenches.

"The German success in the recapture of Trones wood, after costly casualties was of short duration. Today we recaptured nearly the whole of this wood. All but the northernmost end is again in our hands.

"Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses and buried in the debris, we have, in the course of these operations, brought in twenty-six field guns, one naval gun, one antiaircraft gun and one heavy howitzer, while the number of German prisoners captured exceeds 7,500."

CONTALMAISON FALLS.

AFTER BITTER STRUGGLE

After a prolonged and bitter struggle, the British have captured the town of Contalmaison, north of the Somme River, and are now holding it against German counterattacks. The greater part of the Mametz woods is in possession of the British, who have also captured nearly the whole of the Trones wood.

On the eastern front the Germans admit the fighting on the Stokhod line is approaching Kovel on both sides of the railway, but they claim the Russians have been driven back near Huziwice. To-day's news told of heavy fighting on all fronts, with the allies making substantial progress in most places. A striking illustration of the difference in the relative positions of the allied and Teutonic forces and of the remarkable change from the monotonous defensive trench warfare which characterized the allied operations for so many weary months, until the present summer, is found in the number of prisoners and guns taken. These, for the battle of the Somme, amount to 22,000 prisoners and 161 guns captured from the Germans, while the official figures for the Russian General Brusiloff's drive to July 10 are 21,620 prisoners, 312 guns and 864 machine guns.

The importance the Germans have attached to the Contalmaison position may be measured by the fact that they recently sent the Prussian Guards into the fighting at this point.

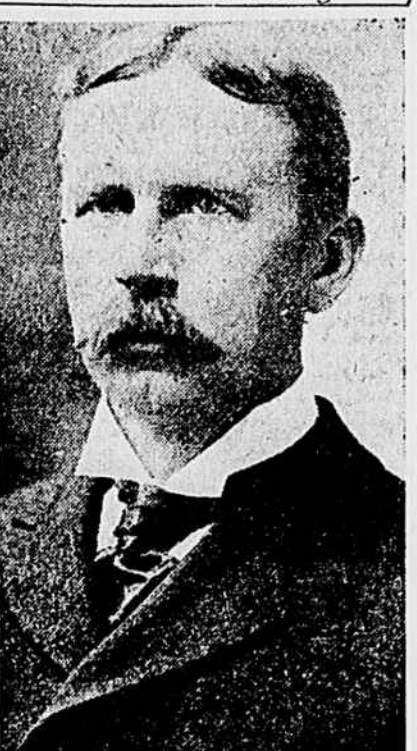
GERMAN OFFENSIVE

BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL

It is now clear that the Russian drive in the direction of Kovel has brought the German offensive at Lutsk to a standstill, and, according to the Russian communication, the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements to defend the Stokhod line and Kovel. General Brusiloff, however, now has the impassable Pinsk marshes covering his right flank, and is in a position to outflank the German defenses of Kovel. The capture of 34,000 prisoners by the Russians in the Stokhod and Galician battles from July 4 to July 8 seems to indicate that the Germans have been unable to throw

(Continued on Second Page.)

Dies in Leesburg



HENRY FAIRFAX DIES
IN LEESBURG HOSPITAL

President of State Fair Association
Succumbs to Attack of
Appendicitis.

WAS SIXTY-SIX YEARS OLD

Played Conspicuous Part in Constitutional Convention, Having Been
Chairman of Committee on Finance
and Taxation of That Body.

Henry Fairfax, chairman of the committee on finance and taxation in the Constitutional Convention of 1901, charter member of the State Corporation Commission and president of the Virginia State Fair Association, died at the Leesburg Hospital about 10 o'clock last night. He was stricken with appendicitis several days ago, and an emergency operation was performed by Drs. George Ben Johnston and Murat Willis, of Richmond. He had been in a critical condition all day yesterday, and his death last night was not unexpected.

Mr. Fairfax was sixty-six years of age, and was one of the best-known men in public life in Virginia. Though of a retiring disposition, seldom seeking public office, he had served his district in the State Senate and was elected to the Constitutional Convention, where he readily came to the front as one of the leaders in matters of taxation and finance. Because of his record in that body, he was appointed by Governor Montague one of the charter members of the State Corporation Commission, serving with Governor Henry C. Stuart and Judge Beverly T. Crump for several years. He resigned from the commission and was succeeded by Colonel Joseph E. Willard, now ambassador to Spain.

Mr. Fairfax succeeded Governor Stuart as president of the Virginia State Fair Association.

ADOPTS PROFESSION

OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Henry Fairfax was born in Alexandria, Va., on May 4, 1850. His father was Colonel John W. Fairfax, a farmer of Loudoun County, and his mother was Mary Jane Rogers, daughter of Colonel Hamilton Rogers. He received his early education at a private school in Loudoun County and during the Civil War was at home with his mother, his father being on the staff of General Longstreet, of the Confederate army. When not at school he did all kinds of work on the farm. In 1867 he went to the Virginia Military Institute, graduating four years later, and adopted civil engineering as his profession. He started as a chairman with an engineering corps in Pennsylvania, and later worked in New York, New Jersey, Colorado and Ohio. In 1879 he took railroad contracts in Tennessee, and continued contracting in Virginia and West Virginia until 1887.

In the early eighties Mr. Fairfax had his headquarters in Roanoke, Va. In the Town Council of that city he rendered valuable service on the finance committee. In 1885 he bought the Oak Hill estate, in Loudoun, which had belonged to his father, but later had passed out of the family. He went there to live and made it one of the most famous homesteads in Virginia. In 1890, Mr. Fairfax was induced to enter public life. The death of Henry Heaton left the senatorial district composed of the Counties of Fauquier and Loudoun without representation, and Mr. Fairfax accepted the seat. For eleven years he represented the district in the State Senate. As chairman of the Committee on Finance and Banks he was influential. In the matter of making improvements to the State Capitol he was a pioneer.

PLAYS PROMINENT PART IN

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In the Constitutional Convention of 1901 he served on the Committee on Taxation and Finance, becoming its chairman on the resignation of Virginia Newton. In describing the revenue of the State under the new Constitution, his services in the convention had a great deal to do with his appointment as a member of the State Corporation Commission, a position which he held until October, 1905, when he resigned and retired from public life. Since then he had lived at Oak Hill, near Aldie.

WASHINGTON AND RETURN, \$2.00

From Richmond, Second Educational Exhibition, tickets good only on special train leaving Shafter and Broad Streets 8:30 A. M. Saturday, July 16, and returning, leave Washington & P. M. same date. Adv.

DOCTORS PLEDGE
LEVY THEIR AID

Two Hundred Physicians Discuss Means to Prevent Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis.

TAKE SITUATION SERIOUSLY

Resolutions Adopted Promise Co-Operation With State and City Health Departments.

Realizing that an epidemic of serious proportions might be confronting them upon the morrow or within the year, more than 200 physicians, assembled last night in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce, voted by stated resolution to give their undivided effort to Dr. E. C. Levy, Chief Health Officer, in aiding him and the Health Department in preventing an incursion of infantile paralysis into Richmond. The resolution was adopted on the motion of Dr. J. Allison Hodges.

In effect, it calls upon the parents to co-operate with Dr. Levy in every way possible and to obey his instructions implicitly. It also calls upon every physician to make proper report of every suspected case, and the paper requests the co-operation of the State Board of Health, so that the threatening disease may be kept out of Virginia.

THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AT A

CONFERENCE OF PHYSICIANS CALLED BY THE

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RICHMOND ACADEMY

OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, DR. ST. JULIEN

OPPENHEIMER, TO WHOM THE REQUEST FOR SUCH A CONFERENCE HAD BEEN

PRESENTED BY CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER LEVY.

ADVISE THAT PUBLIC

BE WARNED OF DANGER

Many physicians were called upon to speak and to express their views as to the situation. All of them deemed it advisable that the public be properly warned, that mothers be informed of the peril and that the physicians themselves co-operate in every way possible to eliminate the threat. In a preliminary address to the profession Dr. Levy said that he had two objects in mind—the first to seek the co-operation of the physicians, and the second to seek their views as to preventive measures.

"The medical profession," he said, "is our greatest hope." He advised that gatherings of young children should be prohibited, and that every hygienic precaution known to medical science should be used. And then he urged that every case of illness among children should be regarded with suspicion, and, if there were the least alarming symptom, should be reported. Though agreeing that the situation might become serious, Dr. J. S. Upham said that the physician should be careful not to say or do anything which would create a sensation or bring panic into the minds of the people.

SITUATION CANNOT

PROPERLY MINIMIZED

Dr. McGuire Newton declared that it was unfortunate that the public had become so aroused, and added that the important seriousness of the situation could not properly be minimized.

"The public ought to be warned," said Dr. Newton, "but it should also be told that infantile paralysis is not the most contagious of diseases, that it is not easily transmissible and that second contagion is rare." He stated that the mortality is about 12 per cent of those infected, and that about 20 per cent make absolute recovery after four years.

In discussing the symptoms of the disease, Dr. Newton said that there is nothing characteristic in its first stages; that paralysis might be of initial stage. Paralysis, he stated, might come upon the third day after infection, or upon the twenty-first day.

Dr. N. T. Emmett, school physician of Richmond, who had just returned from New York, said that in the metropolis 175,000 people were now being used to detect and prevent the disease from spreading; that the playgrounds had been closed, and that certain quarters of the city in which the complaint is most prevalent had been quarantined. He asked that every sanitary measure be taken, and said that a reasonable amount of public alarm is necessary.

TUCKER PUBLIC

ALREADY NECESSARY

Dr. Beverly R. Tucker agreed with others that the threat of epidemic invasion should cause a certain amount of public alarm. "But," he said, "if we can regulate the alarm, we will do well." He described the early symptoms of the disease, saying that they are not easily differentiated from malaria, measles, bronchitis, rheumatism and other common ailments. The watchword of prevention, he said, should be suspicion. In describing cases which had come under his own notice, he said that paralysis of the limbs was not often detected by nurse, doctor or mother, and that sometimes the infection, because of the lack of proper detection, had gone so far that treatment was practically futile.

"It would be foolish," he said, "for us not to heed the warning that has come to us through the newspapers. Our children may be infected within six months or within a year. We ought to act on Dr. Levy in every respect that we can." In describing treatment he had found effective, Dr. Tucker said that frequent doses of urotropin had been discovered as efficacious. Electric treatment, he stated, should not be used until all the acute symptoms had disappeared.

TUCKER GIVES HIGH

PRaise TO LEVY

He stated that Dr. Levy had not been a day or an hour too soon in his campaign of preparedness.

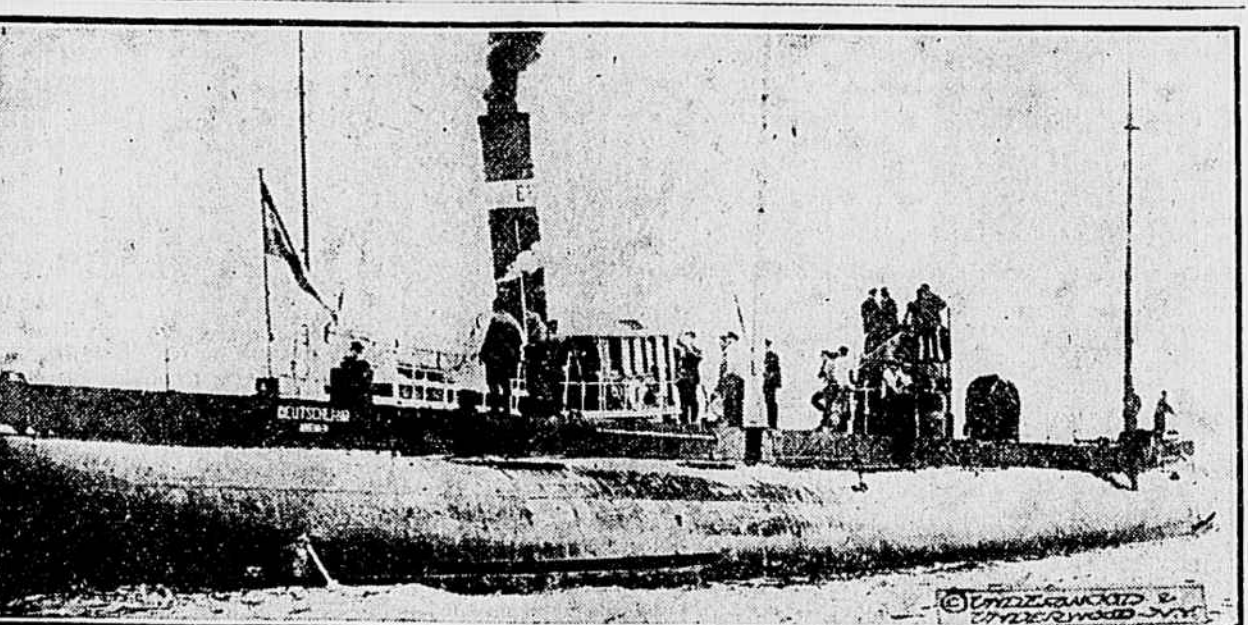
"We don't have the disease in Richmond," he added, "it will be a miracle, and that miracle will be due to Dr. Levy."

Dr. J. Allison Hodges urged careful and accurate diagnosis, backed by a suspicion of every disease.

"We must look at the situation," he

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DEUTSCHLAND IS HELD
TO BE MERCHANT VESSEL



Supersubmarine Deutschland, which arrived at Baltimore after a trip across the Atlantic.

THIRTY-TWO MORE LIVES
ARE CLAIMED BY SCOURGE

Infantile Paralysis Spreads in New York, and 195 New Cases Are Reported.

HEAT ADDS TO BURDENS

Despite Added Number of Little Victims, Federal and City Health Authorities Are Encouraged Over Progress in Combating Disease.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Intense heat today added to the burdens of the health authorities in their fight to check the spread of infantile paralysis, which took a toll of thirty-two lives in the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning. The depressing temperature, it was explained, tends to reduce the physical resistance of children against possible contagion.

One hundred and ninety-five new cases were reported to-day. The new cases reached a new high record all over the city, while Brooklyn cases numbered 155.

The total reached 1,278 cases to-day and 270 deaths.

The health department announced that the high number of new cases probably is due to their discovery by members of the Home Defense League, 21,000 volunteer workers, and accumulation of cases between the last twenty-four hours and the twenty-four hours preceding to-day.

Federal and city health officials took an optimistic view of the situation to-day, notwithstanding the fact that 195 new cases had been reported, on the ground that the co-operative work of the various city departments has resulted in preventing the epidemic from spreading geographically.

MAY LESSEN MORTALITY

FROM TYPHOID FEVER

The campaign for cleanliness among dwellers in the densely populated parts of the city is having such excellent results that health officials predicted to-night the usual summer epidemic of typhoid fever would be diminished considerably.

Dr. Haven Emerson, health commissioner, deplored the undue alarm, which is causing anxious parents to confine their children indoors through fear of contagion.

"More children's lives are lost in any real epidemic of measles than will be lost in this whole epidemic," he said. "There is no reason why we should become panic-stricken about it. If the children are kept indoors, infant mortality is certain to rise from causes other than infantile paralysis."

A conference was held this afternoon between Federal health experts and officials of the Rockefeller Institute to talk over plans for destroying the germ of infantile paralysis.

HUGHES TO SEE LEADERS

Candidate Will Go to New York To-Day for Conference With Party Chiefs.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., July 11.—Charles E. Hughes will go to New York to-morrow morning for a series of important conferences with party leaders. The time and place of holding the notification ceremony, the speech of acceptance, the contemplated trip to the Pacific Coast and the nominee's ideas in general as to the campaign will be discussed. An early meeting with the newly appointed campaign committee also will be arranged.

Mr. Hughes expects to see Senator Harding, chairman of the notification committee, within a few days, possibly to-morrow, to fix definitely the plans for the notification ceremony, tentatively set for July 31. The ceremony will take place in New York.

Austrians Burn Cetinje

ROME, July 11.—The Idea Nazionale states that the Austrians have burned Cetinje. The royal palace was destroyed.

In Camp at Brownsville

BROWNVILLE, TEX., July 11.—The Third Battalion, First Virginia Regiment, arrived here to-night and went into camp with the First and Second Battalions which arrived last night.

The most delightful water trip in America, UP CHESAPEAKE BAY TO BALTIMORE, YORK RIVER LINE. New and palatial Steamers. A restful and refreshing overnight trip.—Adv.



CAPTAIN PAUL KOENIG, of the Deutschland.

CAMP UP TO STANDARD,
SAYS ARMY INSPECTOR

Major J. C. Johnson Gives High Praise to Efficiency of Virginia Militia.

ENGINEERS ARE SWORN IN

Virginia Only Southern State Which Has Sent Forward Troops to Mexican Border—Consolvo Is Here to Pay Off Cavalry and Artillery.

After reporting to the War Department yesterday that Camp Stuart was in first-class condition, and that the officers of the Virginia National Guard had attained a high standard of efficiency, Major J. C. Johnson, of the United States Army, camp inspector, left last night for the militia camp at Macon, Ga. It is understood that the Georgia camp is in more or less of a tangle.

All signs indicate that Virginia has surpassed every other Southern State in efficiency of personnel and management of militia. No other Southern State has sent any troops to the border, and it is understood that many of them are not ready yet. Camp Stuart is now able to take care of itself, according to Major Johnson, and he accordingly goes where he is more needed.

The engineer company attained some measure of its goal last night when it was sworn in as a part of the Virginia militia. Fifty-nine men took the oath, administered by Lieutenant Colonel Jo Lane Stern, inspector-general of the Virginia militia, last night at 10:30 o'clock, and supplies will be furnished by the State as soon as possible. The work of recruiting the company will continue with renewed zeal in order to secure the required number for mustering into the Federal service.

Life at Camp Stuart has settled down into a matter of steady drill and expectant waiting for marching orders on the part of the soldiers. The officers are occupied with seeing that the routine is carried out smoothly, and in forwarding the work of distributing pay.

PAYMENT OF ACCEPTED MEN

TO BE MADE TO-DAY

Payment of disqualified men has been practically completed, and the beginning of payment to the accepted troops in camp will be made to-day. On account of the delay in Lieutenant Colonel Consolvo's arrival, and also because of incompleteness of the company's rolls, the money could not be distributed yesterday.

Yesterday morning, before leaving, Major Johnson gave the Blues their first field inspection with full equipment. After the inspection he pronounced the squadron to be ready for service, and commended it on its good condition. Horses are now the only unsatisfied need of the squadron.

Fifty horses, said Major Bowles, the commander, would prove of incalculable benefit to the Blues. With the drill which would be possible with even that meager supply, great forward strides could be taken. Citizens of many States, it is understood, have

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EASLEY REPEATS CHARGE
AGAINST CIRCUIT JUDGE

Cites Letter From Turnbull to Show Barksdale Was Active in Campaign.

HEARD OF CHARGES ON JULY 2

Deposed Examiner Says Information of Attack on Him Did Not Reach Him Until Five Days Before His Removal From Office.

Taking up, point by point, the emphatic statement of Attorney Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Halifax, in which he characterized as false the assertion of James S. Easley, deposed examiner of the Sixth Circuit, that Judge W. R. Barksdale, of Houston, was a party to the preparation of the charges designed to effect his removal from office, Mr. Easley last night telegraphed from Houston the following signed statement:

"My attention has been called to the statement of B. W. Leigh, published in The Times-Dispatch of July 11, in which he endeavors to disprove the statement contained in my published statement of July 7. He said the statement was 'absolutely false in so far as it stated that Judge Barksdale assisted me or knew or had anything to do with the charges I preferred against Mr. Easley.'"

GOT INFORMATION

FOR JUDGE BARKSDALE

"For answer to this I refer to the letter of Irby Turnbull, an attorney practicing in Judge Barksdale's court, dated June 24, to Judge William R. Barksdale, filed as a part of the record of charges with the State Tax Board. This letter contains the items alleged to have been omitted by me in Mecklenburg County, and contains this convincing statement connecting Judge Barksdale with the spirit, as well as with the letter, of the transaction:

"In trying to get the information you desire as to what fiduciary estates were omitted by the examiner of records in Mecklenburg County for the year 1914-1915, I went first to the fiduciary book, etc.; also this further statement: 'The only way to get at it would be to go to see the representative, which the commissioner should have done, but time does not admit of that, if I am to get this information for you in order to be of any service.'"

RECORD AS TO SECURITY

IN FILING THE CHARGES

"Mr. Leigh says that in my statement that the charges were secretly prepared and submitted to the board on July 1, when the board was expected to act, was false. In answer, I quote from the letter of Christopher B. Garnett, of July 1, as follows:

"At a meeting of the State Tax Board, held this morning, there were filed before the board the following papers: first, letter from Mr. Benjamin Watkins Leigh, addressed to C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts, dated June 20, 1916, copy of which I herewith inclose; second, letter from Mr. Irby Turnbull, addressed to Hon. William R. Barksdale, dated June 24, 1916, copy of which I herewith inclose; third, a paper, not dated nor signed, but copies of which were filed by Mr. Benjamin Watkins Leigh with Hon. H. C. Stuart, Governor; Hon. R. R. Prentiss, chairman State Corporation Commission, and Hon. C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts, as you will note from a statement in the letter of Mr. Leigh aforesaid, and a copy of which I herewith inclose."

"This letter of Mr. Garnett, with the inclosure, was received by me on the night of July 2, and was the first intimation that I had of this procedure. The answer which I made to the charges was reduced to writing and filed by me before the Tax Board, and is a matter of public record.

REFERS TO LEIGH'S

"PATRIOTIC INTEREST"

"That some funds were omitted by me I have never denied, nor did I deny it before the board. The denial that I did make I substantiated by the records themselves. The sum which Mr. Leigh names, \$112,000, as being the amount of the omitted funds, was (Continued on Second Page.)

HOTEL RUEGER ROOF TO-NIGHT.

Dinner-supper, music, dancing, 6:30 to 12.—Adv.

EXPERTS OF NAVY
REPORT FINDINGS
ON BIG SUBMARINE

Their Thorough Examination Discloses Nothing of Warlike Character.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CLAIM
IT IS POTENTIALLY WARSHIP

State Department Expected to Treat It as Peaceful Freighter Owned by Belligerent.

ONLY DUTY IS WATCHFULNESS

No Structural Changes for Hostile Purposes in Underwater Carrier Must Be Permitted.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Final decision by the State Department that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchant ship, entitled to all privileges accorded under international law to a belligerent-owned freighter, was forecast to-night by receipt of preliminary reports on an inspection of the underwater liner at Baltimore by naval officers and Treasury officials. Collector Ryan, of Baltimore, telegraphed the Treasury Department that after a thorough examination of the boat by himself and Captain C. F. Hughes, appointed by the Navy Department to assist, he adhered to his previous opinion that the vessel is an unarmed merchantman, incapable of conversion for warlike purposes "without extensive structural changes." A detailed report will be submitted to-morrow. Department officials to-night believed that a prima facie case tending to prove that the Deutschland is a peaceful and unarmed merchantman, had been established.

ALLIES SAY SUBMARINE

IS POTENTIAL WARSHIP

Formal representations have been made by the British and French embassies holding that the submarine is a potential warship, not entitled to the freedom of American ports, and subject to attack at sight on the high seas. These contentions will be considered in connection with the report of the Federal investigators. Acting Secretary Polk said to-night the allied diplomats would be informed of the result only if they made inquiry.

The duty now of the United States, officials explained, is to see that no structural changes are made during the Deutschland's stay in American waters which would fit her for hostile purposes, but should the ruling of the Navy and Treasury investigators be sustained, the Deutschland, like any other merchantman, would have the right to clear with cargo, including guns, munitions or German reservists.

Reports that the State Department had advance notice of the Deutschland's trip are denied.

The State Department, it was officially declared, will not concern itself with reported objections by Canadian nickel interests to the exportation of nickel on the Deutschland. Agreements of American purchasers of Canadian nickel not to re-export the metal, Acting Secretary Polk explained, were purely private.

PREPARING TO LEAVE PORT

WITHIN NEXT TEN DAYS

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Confident that the efforts of the diplomatic representatives of the entente allies to have his vessel classed as a warship and interned will prove unavailing, Captain Paul Koenig, master of the German submarine Deutschland, is preparing to leave port on his return voyage within ten days.

Captain Koenig expressed satisfaction to-night, but no surprise, when informed that three American naval officers who inspected the Deutschland to-day to determine her status had reported in effect that normally she was an unarmed merchant vessel now, but was so constructed that she could not be converted into a war craft without virtually being rebuilt. Captain Koenig said he could only reiterate that the Deutschland, like other submarines built or building for Germany's new undersea merchant fleet, was designed solely as a freight carrier.

At least eight of these vessels, it was authoritatively learned here to-day, now are building at Kiel, and with these, in addition to the Deutschland and the Bremen, already en route for an American port, Germany expects, in a measure, to re-establish her lost commerce and mail communication with the rest of the world. The view here is that no such project would have been undertaken had not the German interests behind it been thoroughly satisfied that the status of the vessel was unquestionable.

NOT SUBSTANTIAL ENOUGH

TO BEAR TORPEDO TUBES

The possibility that the Deutschland might be pierced for torpedo tubes was the chief concern of the American naval officers, headed by Captain C. F. Hughes, who inspected the vessel to-day. Not only was none found, but an examination of the forward part of the vessel's hull, where torpedo tubes naturally would be located, revealed, it was learned, that the structure was not substantial enough to contain them. Before a German naval submarine entire reconstruction for